



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**THE COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL EXPOSITION IN  
MADRID.**

BY WALTER HOUGH.

Through the efforts of the Spanish Government there was brought together in the new palace destined for the National Library and Museum in Madrid the greatest collection of Americana ever under one roof. The building contained, side by side, the art of the Old World at the time of the discovery and that of the New World, roughly on either side of the discovery.

This exposition was unique, both from its admirable historical and scientific motive and in the taste displayed in the presentation of the valuable material. It will be a long time before a similar opportunity is afforded to compare the ethnological and archeological products from so many American sources.

The exhibits dealt mainly with the archeologic aspect, except that of the United States, which was a comprehensive collection. The twenty-four States and countries in large proportion displayed ethnological specimens only for decoration or in an unsystematic way. There were about 250,000 pieces on view, of which the United States, Mexico, and Spain showed the larger number. The floor-space measured 5,000 square meters; of this space the United States and Mexico occupied about one-third.

The United States section occupied six rooms, embracing a long list of exhibitors, both institutions and private persons. The National Museum furnished the large ethnological and archeological collections destined for Chicago, selected by Professors Mason and Wilson. It furnished also specimens of the animals encountered by the early explorers, maps, pictures, photographs, transparencies, illustrations from books on American ethnology, publications of the Smithsonian Institution, enlargements, maps, paper money, medals, etc. There was also a library of historical works, and a collection of writings on American archeology and ethnology presented by the authors.

A series of splendid relief maps was made and exhibited by Mr. E. E. Howell.

The Bureau of Ethnology contributed models of Indian pueblos, the great linguistic maps, pottery, photographs, pictures, and four cases containing a fine series from seven pre-Columbian mines and quarries explored by Mr. W. H. Holmes. These especially attracted a great deal of attention.

Philadelphia was well represented in the exhibition. The University of Pennsylvania displayed publications and monographic archeological collections from Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida. The enterprise of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is very commendable. The former showed a large collection of medals, paper money, and publications. The Academy of Natural Sciences exhibited 44 crania from the Morton collection, representing 35 tribes and 14 American stocks. The Philadelphia collections were in the efficient charge of Mr. Stewart Culin.

The Bureau of Latin American Republics showed a magnificent gallery of *Iconographia Columbiana*, supplemented by Mr. Curtis' own collection. These pictures formed a well-arranged and attractive feature of the Exhibition.

One large hall was devoted to the Tusayan Pueblos and was filled with the collections made by Dr. Fewkes under the munificent patronage of Mrs. Hemenway, and presented especially the religion and symbolism of the Hopi. Sand pictures and altars were shown for the first time. The ancient pottery was exceptionally fine and there was a large series of religious paraphernalia. Photographs, water-color drawings, maps and publications completed an exhibit for which Dr. Fewkes is to be highly congratulated.

Among the other exhibitors were the Geological Survey, the Army Medical Museum, Peabody Museum, Carlisle Indian School, Department of Agriculture, the Mint, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Post-office Department, Coast Survey, Census Office, Fish Commission, Weather Bureau, Bureau of Education, Folk-Lore Society, Anthropological Society, American Historical Association, Virginia Historical Society, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Harper & Brothers, and a large number of private exhibitors.

Mexico brought a magnificent collection of antiquities, chiefly pottery and stone, filling over 50 cases. There were casts of famous antiquities, copies of the codices, pictures, models, and pho-

tographs of the ancient ruins, and notably a grand model of the Temple Mayor of Cempoala (Vera Cruz), measuring 12 by 18 feet in area. A fine central case held the gems of the collection, such as obsidian masks, vases, labrets, mirrors, tiles, a carved notched femur (which is probably part of a musical instrument like those used in New Mexico and Arizona), copper rings, jade objects, etc. The series of obsidian rings of hour-glass shape, with wide, flat rims, worked down to a thickness of one-sixteenth of an inch and highly polished, are very remarkable specimens of lapidary work. They would tax Mr. McGuire's skill and ingenuity in stone-working. Many such problems confront one at every step in this vast and practically unworked material. One room with 14 cases is devoted to the Zapotecs. In the whole collection the relics of 23 ancient civilizations were shown. Mr. Troncoso, director of the National Museum of Mexico, is a host in himself and has an efficient staff of collaborators.

There were a number of small collections from Cuba, San Domingo, the latter consisting of human remains, weapons, idols, pottery, etc., of the aborigines and historical relics of the age of the discovery, and from Bolivia, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Salvador, and Paraguay.

The bulk of the numbers from Guatemala were of pottery. There were many finely carved stone images, an oval dish of polished quartz of bluish tint, and an exquisitely carved bead of jade. There was also a curious globular pottery whistle or flute somewhat like an acarina, with four holes, giving five tones, running from C to F sharp, and a pottery trumpet, with four pipes blown from one mouthpiece. I do not know who is to be held responsible for the exhibition of an Egyptian scarab and a bronze *shubti* as American relics. This collection contains three rare and beautiful vases ornamented with Quiche Maya hieroglyphics. Dr. Brinton believes that these are the only Quiche Maya inscriptions yet discovered.

Nicaragua displayed a small collection of pottery in red outlined with black, stone implements, rude and polished, and a few pieces of jade and gold work.

Costa Rica occupied two halls with a fine collection, mostly of pottery and stone carvings, contained in 40 cases. The walls were covered with paintings of the excavations, maps, and photographs. This collection will be shown at Chicago. The interesting gold objects exhibited by Mr. Alfaro in Washington last summer was

displayed in one case, and two other cases held jade carvings. The pottery resembles that of Nicaragua, and consists of burial jars, cups, vases, spoons, cooking pots, etc. The stone carvings are particularly good; they are principally of friable, volcanic rock. The ornamented metates, skillfully worked stools with their seats upheld by human figures; the magnificent sacrificial stone, 6 feet long and 25 inches wide, finely sculptured at the head and along the margins and edges are especially noteworthy, while the series of stone masks, standing and sitting figures, animal and human heads, give an enlarged idea of the progress of the sculptor's art in ancient Costa Rica.

Seventy-two pounds of wrought-gold objects, 452 in number, and 383 objects of copper, invested Colombia's room with a peculiar interest. These consisted of bowls, canteens with full-length human figures, necklaces, animal and human forms, etc. There also was much pottery of a superior order from the Quimbayas, Chibchis, Chiriquis, the Department of Tolma and Antigua; a fine series of photographs was also displayed. There was a small ethnological collection from the Cunas and Guahibos. This collection was well installed and catalogued by Mr. Ernest Restrepo and was a great credit to the Republic of Colombia.

Of the 11 cases from Ecuador 10 were of the lustrous, dark, and usually indurated pottery, which is very interesting from its curious forms, among which occur long, narrow, amphora-like jars with lugs, tazzas sitting on a high, perforated foot, exactly counterfeiting Korean mortuary pottery, and square jars of Chinese form, giving this collection a strange phase. There was one case of copper axes, bored stone axes, star club-heads, labrets, and charms of worked stone. It is rather remarkable if articles which are evidently separators for pottery are found in ancient excavations in Ecuador.

Peru exhibited a large number of pottery bottles of red and black ware in human and animal forms. Four of these are in the form of human heads in which the nose is represented as having been eaten away, evidently by some disease which a Spanish physician diagnoses as lupus. There were some good specimens of gold-working, textiles, and wood-carving.

Uruguay sent a small but well-displayed collection of stone implements, comprising bolas, club-heads, arrow-heads, scrapers, hammer-stones, mortars, stone vessels, bone awls, pitted stones, and many polishers and grinders.

There were a number of probable club-heads, square to oblong in shape, roughly broken from schistose rock, which slightly resemble the obsidian heads from Easter Island in the Thomson collection at the National Museum. The greater part of these remarkably rude objects have four cusps, and are constricted midway apparently for purposes of hafting. Some of the pebbles with one smooth central pit are apparently head pieces of a drill. A good series of photographs of stone implements accompany this collection. These specimens are interesting, since they are from a new field.

Spain showed the treasures of the Archeological Museum and the Museum of Natural Sciences, which are especially rich in Peruvian and Mexican archeology. From the former country there were numerous mummies, hafted stone implements, and other objects taken from graves, cult apparatus, stone and metal work, splendid textiles and feather-work, musical instruments, and an immense series of pottery, in which are many groups of pieces evidently from the same mould. The exquisite Peruvian coat from the Royal Museum was a marvel, which for fineness of fabric, colors, ornamentation and finish it is difficult to believe has ever been surpassed. There were also many other examples of fine Peruvian textiles.

The famous Troano and Cortesian codices were displayed, and also a great deal of stone and metal work, pottery, etc., from Mexico. One case of pottery and some stone idols labeled "frauds" were very suggestive. There were also small groups of specimens from South and Central America and ethnologica from various states. The Alaskan and other Indian specimens were in few cases localized, the objects having been collected before such information was deemed necessary. The museum's labor under this difficulty and there is a good field for comparative work. The Northwest Coast masks, hats, adzes, carvings, armor, etc., were collected more than 100 years ago, and range from British Columbia to Sitka. A collection of arrow-heads sent by Dr. W. J. Hoffman occupied a prominent place. The Museum of Natural Sciences had on exhibition a large collection of minerals and botanical specimens brought back from America by early Spanish explorers. The museums have been benefited by the infusion of new blood; Mr. Narciso Sentenach and José Ramón Mérida are young men who promise to do excellent work.

The Portuguese exhibit contained a few American specimens used for decoration, with other objects from different quarters of the globe

of what was apparently a fisheries exhibit. There were splendid paintings and metal-work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which should have been installed in the European exposition upstairs. Two rare Sandwich Island feather cloaks and some helmets were shown. The locality of few specimens was known.

Austria contributed an excellent exhibit of mound pottery and other objects from the United States. This collection was under the care of Dr. Wilhelm Hein, of Vienna, who is an enthusiastic worker in the field of ethnology.

Germany sent casts of the sculptures of Santa Lucia Cozumahualpa, in Guatemala, consisting of large bas-reliefs, monkeys' heads, human figures, and a large brazier in the Ethnographical Museum of Berlin. Two antique Mexican feather shields from Stuttgart, and a great number of illustrations and photographs were displayed. The gold objects from Colombia in this collection were in an elegant burglar- and fire-proof case, so fitted that the tablets upon which the specimens were mounted could be lowered into a steel vault and secured for the night. Dr. Edward Seler, of the Royal Ethnographical Museum of Berlin, was in charge, and most of the specimens were collected by him.

Sweden showed the fine collection of early maps, globes, and manuscripts of Baron Nordenskijöld, the collections from the Chukchis and the Eskimo of Port Clarence procured on the voyage of the *Vega*, the photographs, models, and specimens resulting from the explorations of Gustav Nordenskijöld in Colorado two years ago, and the objects brought from Nicaragua and Costa Rica by Dr. Carlos Bovallius. These gentlemen were in charge and arranged a very creditable display.

Norway exhibited a full-sized model of a Viking boat. The original was taken from a tumulus on the east coast of Norway in 1880.

The display of Denmark was composed of two parts, viz., one illustrating the life of the Eskimo of Greenland, the other the grade of civilization of Iceland in the middle ages. The collection was well presented, and showed in a small way the Eskimo man and woman, their houses and utensils, methods of transportation, and some of their arts. The wood carvings, textiles, and model of the house of the Icelanders were very interesting.

The documents under the efficient charge of Dr. Zaragoza were of the highest interest, and included priceless letters of Columbus

and other discoverers and conquerors, with manuscripts of the early explorers and priests.

The exposition was visited by many of the Americanists after the meeting at Huelva, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Hamy, Baron de Baye, M. Adam, Charles Read, and others. The orator, Castelar, was a close student of the collections.

On the whole, the exhibition was not well attended ; but that does not detract from the commendation which should be given to the Spanish Government for the enlightened idea and the consummate ability with which this idea was carried out by the Delegate General, Señor Don Juan Navarro Reverter, Rev. Padre Fita, and their colleagues.

---

HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC MOHAWKS.—The section of country where the Mohawks had their villages is mostly included in the present county of Montgomery. The sites are quite numerous, most of them belonging to the historic period. A few, however, antedate the coming of the whites. One of these, in the town of Minden, was described by Squier in his "Ancient Monuments of the State of New York." It was naturally a place of great strength, and when he saw it there may have been a ditch and an embankment at the south end ; but there has been no evidence of this in many years, and, even though it existed, it would not prove, as Squier thinks, the presence of a so-called mound-building people ; neither has there ever been found there any white traders' wares, as stated by Squier.

The place is prehistoric, but still Mohawk. The pottery is abundant and distinctive, and I have traced the same styles from the prehistoric sites to those occupied by the tribe when the Jesuit missionaries came here in 1642, and which were destroyed by the French in 1666 ; then to the villages described by Greenhalgh in 1677, and from there to the three "Castles" occupied by them until they left their native valley and went to Canada at the time of the Revolution.

All the pottery, pipes, bone awls, arrow-heads, and celts are Mohawk, and neither the "Mound Builders" nor any other people have left a trace of their occupation, even though they may have been here. It seems probable, too, from the small number of pre-



historic sites, that the Mohawks had occupied the country for but a short period previous to the coming of the French and Dutch.

The animal bones, etc., which I have forwarded came from the refuse heaps of a prehistoric village similar in all respects to the one in the town of Minden. This place is just outside the bounds of Montgomery county, on a high and commanding hill, near a stream of water. It was naturally a place of great strength and when palisaded must have been impregnable. Formerly the beds of ashes and refuse were of great extent and have yielded to persistent and indefatigable relic-hunters great stores of things illustrating the stone age of these old villagers.

As in the Minden site, the same pottery is present in abundance. I dug up fragments of one hundred different jars in one day, together with similar bone awls, celts, pipes, arrowheads, etc. One of the pipes was shaped like a canoe, and three had trumpet-shaped bowls. There is an entire absence of white traders' wares, and but one or two wampum beads and a short tube of native hammered copper to show any outside intercourse.

In the refuse heaps of the villages of the historic period there is a great mingling of native wares with those of the white traders. The distinctive native pottery, needles, harpoons, necklace bones, and ornaments are plentiful; but the bone implements are of finer make and more elaborate design, and in addition bone combs occur, evidently native but not made before the introduction of iron knives, saws, and files.

With the native objects are mingled iron axes, hoes, gun barrels, padlocks, jewsharps, nails, chisels, copper kettles, Venetian beads in great variety, Jesuit medals, crosses, rings, copper ornaments, small English clay pipes, and many other articles brought in by the traders of Albany and Schenectady.

A careful study of the thousands of relics shows that the Mohawks were not behind any of the Atlantic coast tribes as workers of stone, clay, and bone, and that their artistic sense was as well developed. That they were intellectually superior to most of the associated tribes their commanding position as Elder Brothers in the great Iroquois Confederacy sufficiently suggests.

S. L. FREY.